SUBCHAPTER R—ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION

PART 870—ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND—FEE COL-LECTION AND COAL PRODUC-TION REPORTING

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AUTHORITY: 28 U.S.C. 1746, 30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq., and Pub. L. 105–277.

SOURCE: 47 FR 28593, June 30, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§870.1 Scope.

This part sets out our procedures to collect fees for the Fund and to report coal production.

[73 FR 67631, Nov. 14, 2008]

§870.5 Definitions.

As used in this Part—

Anthracite, bituminous and subbituminous coal means all coals other than lignite coal.

Calendar quarter means a 3-month period within a calendar year. The first calendar quarter begins on January 1 of the calendar year and ends on the last day of March. The second calendar quarter begins on the first day of April and ends on the last day of June. The third calendar quarter begins on the first day of July and ends on the last day of September. The fourth calendar quarter begins on the first day of October and ends on the last day of December and ends on the last day of December.

Excess moisture means the difference between total moisture and inherent moisture, calculated according to §870.19 for high-rank coals or the difference between total moisture and inherent moisture calculated according to §870.20 for low-rank coals.

Expended means that moneys have been obligated, encumbered, or committed for reclamation by contract by the OSM, State, or Tribe for work to be accomplished or services to be rendered.

Fee compliance officer means any person authorized by the Secretary to exercise authority in matters relating to this part.

In situ coal mining means activities conducted on the surface or underground in connection with in-place distillation, retorting, leaching or other chemical or physical processing of coal. The term includes, but is not limited to, in situ gasification, in situ leaching, slurry mining, solution mining, bore hole mining, and fluid recovery mining. At this time, part 870 considers only in situ gasification.

Inherent moisture means moisture that exists as an integral part of the coal seam in its natural state, including water in pores, but excluding that present in macroscopically visible fractures, as determined according to §870.19(a) or §870.20(a).

Lignite coal means consolidated lignite coal having less than 8,300 British thermal units per pound, moist and mineral-matter-free. Moist, mineral-matter free British thermal units per pound are determined by Parr's formula, equation 3, on page 222 of "Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank," in American Society for Testing and Materials ASTM D 388-77 (Philadelphia, 1977). Parr's formula follows:

Moist, Mn-Free Btu= (Bu-50S)/[100-(1.08A+0.55S)]×100

where:

Mn = Mineral matter Btu = British thermal units per pound (calo-

rific value)
A = percentage of ash, and
S = percentage of sulfur